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PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

STATE CAPITAL.

Protecting Coal Miners.

TREASURY BILL.

Ringwalt, the Defaulter.

COAL FREIGHTS.

Marriage Licences.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 2, 1871.

SENATE.

RINGWALT, THE DEFAULTER.

A communication from the managers of the Western House of refuge, notifying the Senate of the defalcation and absconding of Ringwalt Secretary of Board was received.

COAL FREIGHTS.

A communication received from the President of the Workingmen's Beneficial Association of New York, urging Legislation against the exorbitant charges by coal carrying companies.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Bills Introduced—By Mr. RUTAN, regulating marriages and protecting clergymen and justices of the peace performing marriage ceremonies, providing that it shall be the duty of clergymen or magistrates to require a license from the Clerk or Orphans' Court of the county in which the marriage is proposed, which parties shall procure for the cost of one dollar. After the ceremony, the license shall be returned to the Clerk within thirty days, with an endorsement embracing the date of marriage, name of the party performing the ceremony, with the names of the witnesses present. The clerk shall not grant license unless the parties are legally entitled thereto, or the parents or guardians apply, and when the application is doubtful the clerk shall administer the oaths and examine the witnesses, and he shall keep a record of all applications and cases; for negligence or violation of the law, the clerk or other persons may be fined one thousand dollars. The license shall release the clergyman or magistrate from all responsibility.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The standing committee on public printing reported favorably the bill recently presented from the special committee. Mr. Davis presented a minority report signed by himself, denying the accuracy of the special committees report opposing the bill reported by the majority. The subject was made the special order for Monday evening.

PROTECTION OF COAL MINERS.

The bill extending the act protecting the miners in the anthracite coal regions to the bituminous regions, was made the special order of the afternoon.

Mr. TURNER moved an amendment providing that operatives have four months to comply with the third section of the act of 1870, in preparing second openings.

Mr. FINDLAY moved an amendment providing that the District Inspector may further extend the time or even dispense with the second opening, if he thinks it not necessary.

Messrs. Olmsted, Rutan, Furman and Osterhout thought the bill not necessary for their regions.

Mr. WHITE supported it.

The bill was laid over.

HOUSE.

TREASURY BILL.

Mr. WHITE'S Treasury bill, awarding the deposits to the highest bidders, was discussed most of the day without any result.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed finally: Authorizing the Directors of the Oakland School District to sell real estate; a supplement to the Duquesne Savings Bank; a supplement to the Pittsburgh Tunnel Company. To pay Benjamin Singerly for publishing Bates' history, an act relating to the stay of executions in Allegheny county; Incorporating the Lawrenceville and Evergreen Passenger Railway Company. Enabling the borough of McKeesport to levy an additional tax.

CHICAGO.

Election Riots. Threats to Assassinate Rival Candidates. Destitution Among the Poor. Cold Weather in Nebraska—A Grain Dealer in Trouble.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, March 2.—A special from Peoria says Charleston Nilsson yesterday purchased five lots on the Bluff near that city, giving her check for twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars on August Belmont, of New York, therefor. She intends to build thereon an elegant French villa.

This afternoon at three hundred and forty-eight Madison street, which is in the basement of the house was engaged in raising the building with the assistance of John Smith and Wm. Pierce, the supports suddenly gave way and Mr. Smith and Pierce were crushed to a jelly, being quite dead before they could be extricated. Another man was severely injured that he can scarcely survive.

A violent thunder storm occurred in this city this afternoon, lasting three or four hours. A large quantity of rain fell.

Henry E. Wall, ex-defaulter to a large amount to the treasury of Hancock, Ohio, was yesterday arrested at the farm of Elder Hobbs, in Jersey Township. He had rented a farm and was preparing for his spring work. He is in jail at Bellefontaine.

A fatal fight at Palatin, this county, on Tuesday last, three years, was poisoned yesterday and died after a few minutes. He suddenly complained and developed a white powdering silver caste potion, as it is called, which is composed of rank poisons.

Gen. Peter Page, well known citizen, and for about one year a heavy operator on the Board of Trade, died sud denly this morning. He was sixty-six years of age.

A special from Lincoln, Nebraska, says the spring is so well advanced that the farmers are already putting in their seed, and other spring grains.

The Board of Trade of this city has just concluded one exciting investigation into the case of D. H. Dunter, one of its directors and a member of the Executive Committee of that organization. Serious charges having obtained from the Chief Inspector of Grain and using a certificate that 20,000 bushels of grain was hauled two cars, when it was really cats mixed with one-fourth of musty barley. The inspector was dismissed from the inspection committee. To-day his resignation as a Director was presented and by a severe pressure voted by a very full meeting. He retains his membership of the Board of Trade. The case caused much excitement owing to the fact that the defendant persistently denied till yesterday that he had obtained the document, and tried to defend his course by attempting to show that several other directors had done things equally censurable. It is also understood that this difficulty has caused a split in the church of which Mr. D. is a pew-holder, he and his friends having protested against the misrepresentations of the pastor, who is a brother member of the Board of Trade, moved to expel him.

MEMPHIS.

Fatal Affray.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, March 2.—A desprate affray occurred at Somerville, Tenn., yesterday. Wm. Reeves, a lawyer who had just concluded an argument in court, walked out on the street, when he met a young man named Nat Wood, and a party of friends. Reeves, approaching Wood, demanded the retraction of words lately applied to him. Mr. Wood declined to comply, when Reeves struck him several time with a cane. Wood drew a revolver and began firing. Reeves, dropping his cane, also began firing. He fired once, but in an instant afterwards was shot dead, having been shot twice in the leg before. Wood had one of his thumbs shot off. Wood gave himself up. All parties are highly respected.

CINCINNATI.

Incendiarism. Arson Crimes.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, March 2.—The store of Mr. Russell was burned at Troy, Ohio, on Tuesday last, and his brother-in-law and a negro have been arrested on suspicion of incendiarism and bound over to appear before the Grand Jury.

John T. Moore, a prominent citizen of Barboursville, West Virginia, was murdered at a ball in Barboursville on Tuesday night. A party of citizens proceeded to quell the disturbance. One man, named Stratton, has been arrested and bound over to court.

CANADA.

Extreme Fires.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OTTAWA, March 2.—A large fire occurred here this morning. It consumed the extensive dry goods establishment of Hunter, Shellbred & Co., on the corner of Sparks and Metcalf streets. The damage to the stock is $60,000, and to the building $16,000. The stock was the largest in the city.

41ST CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1871.

SENATE.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORT.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee of Conference on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, reported that the committees of the two Houses were unable to agree, and asked to be discharged. So ordered.

On motion of Mr. COLE, the Senate insisted on its amendment to the bill, and asked for the appointment of a new committee on the part of the House.

Messrs. Sawyer, Morrill (Vt.) and Thurman were appointed as the new committee of the Senate.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill was then considered as in Committee of the Whole, and various amendments were reported from the Committee on Appropriations, reducing the items, which were adopted, including an amendment limiting the total cost of the new Post-office and Sub-Treasury building at Boston to $1,300,000, and also the amendment limiting the advertisement of mail contracts letting, to one newspaper in each State, which contracts are to be let.

Mr. COLE reported a new amendment making an appropriation for the clerks and messengers in the offices of the Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore and New Orleans. Agreed to.

WESTERN HISTORY.

Mr. HOWE moved an appropriation to provide for the collecting, translation, and publishing of all documents relating to the early history of the West, commencing with the discovery of the Great Lake in 1669, and including the exploration of the Rocky Mountains in 1782. Agreed to.

POSTOFFICE AUTHORITIES.

Mr. CASSERLY, commenting on the huge deficits in the bill for the Postoffice Department, to which last year exceeds four million dollars were appropriated, receiving now an additional five million, intimated that the regular department expenditures were purposely under-estimated last session for political effect at the election. He understood the deficit under the bill amounted to nineteen millions of dollars.

Mr. COLE said it was impossible to state exactly the total amount, but as reported from the Senate Committee estimates, it did not exceed ten millions of dollars.

Mr. EDMUNDS said these deficiencies, though much larger under the Democratic administrations, were not then perceptible, because with under the loose practice of retaining balances in the Treasury they were intended for use in one department was diverted to the support of another, without any separate accounts. A Republican Congress abrogated reformed this gross abuse, by substituting for it the present system of deficiency bills, which he believed, depended entirely on the Government were readily seen.

ARMY AND NAVY BILL.

The bill then passed.

The Senate insisted on its amendments to the army and naval appropriation bills, and appointed the following Committee of Conference on the army bill: Col. Thayer and Blair. On naval bill, Sprague, Howe and Stockton. Mr. Johnston was appointed on the Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill. The Chair excused.

BOSPHORUS AND DARDANELLES.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution calling on the President for any information communicated by the legation at Constantinople, relating to the restriction on the passage of the Straits of Dardanelles and Bosphorus, by ships of other nations.

FORTIFICATION APPROPRIATION.

The fortification appropriation bill was then taken up and passed without amendment.

The River and Harbor appropriation bill was then taken up, and after brief consideration, the Senate went into executive session, and at 5 o'clock took a recess until evening.

Evening Session.—The following bills were passed:

The bill to revise the army regulations.

The bill providing that suits may be commenced for the recovery of the Oneida.

The bill to appropriate $18,500 for damages to the building and grounds of the East Tennessee University, caused by Federal troops during the rebellion.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with amendments sundry civil appropriation bills.

Messrs. Harlon and Davis were appointed a new conference committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was then proceeded with in Committee of the Whole.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A CONTESTED SEAT.

In the House, Mr. INGERSOLL offered a resolution to pay to Mr. Connor, Representative from Texas, two thousand dollars for expenses incurred in defending his right to a seat. Adopted.

MILEAGE TO CONGRESSMEN.

Mr. STEVENSON, from the Committee on Mileage, reported to allow to the Members of Congress who are elected after the day fixed for the first meeting of Congress, the sum that this would apply to members of the present Congress who may be elected from New Hampshire, California and Texas. Re-elected members from other States, not being entitled to mileage, for the session commencing Saturday, was passed.

LOYAL CITIZENS CLAIMS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill to provide for a board, three Commissioners for the examination of claims of loyal citizens of the late rebel states, for stores or supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion for the army, including the use and loss of vessels or boats while employed in the naval service of the United States. The Commission is to exist for two years and is to receive testimony and report its opinion in writing in each case, and certify the amount and value of the property furnished or leased. The commissioners not to be residents of the Southern States. They are to hold their sessions at Washington, and have authority to adjourn to meet for further prosecution of their duties, at such time and place within the Southern States as they may themselves appoint. They are to make a report of their proceedings at the commencement of each session of Congress, to the Speaker of the House who is to lay the same before Congress for consideration.

SALARIES.

The commissioners are to have $5,000 a year, and have a clerk and short hand reporter at $2,500, and a messenger at $1,200, who accompany the Secretary.

TRAVELING EXPENSES.

Necessary and actual expenses for travel are to be allowed, and paid on vouchers, as other judicial expenses are. After a brief explanation by Mr. Washburne, in reply to some objections, the bill was passed.

The House assembled at 7:30 p. m.

ARMY AND NAVY APPROPRIATION

bills were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference was ordered.

NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

The substitute adopted yesterday for the Senate bill granting lands for a railroad from the western boundary of Minnesota to the Winnipeg district of British America, was amended by striking out title and inserting provisions, and to read:

"A bill to authorize the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company to change its line in consideration of the relinquishment of land."

ILLINOIS JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to divide the State of Illinois into three judicial districts, and it was passed under a suspension of the rules.

GENERAL HOWARD COMPLIMENTED.

Mr. TOWNSEND from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported the following resolution.

Resolved, That the policy pursued by the United States towards four and one-half millions of its people suddenly enfranchised by the events of a great civil war, in seeking to provide for their education and to render them independent and self-supporting and in extending to them equality before the law, is the source of just and rational pride, and that Gen. Howard is hereby acquitted of all causeless charges preferred against him, and accepts the verdict as his judgment that in the successfully organizing and administering with fidelity and ability the Freedmen's Bureau, he has contributed so much to the accomplishment of those great ends, he is deserving of the gratitude of the American people. He moved to suspend the rules, and pass the resolution.

Mr. Randall inquired of the Speaker, whether the previous debate had been closed. Speaker replied under a motion to suspend the rules it was not debatable. Mr. Randall remarked that the House ought to know what part of the resolution in reference to the education of negroes, but that he did object to that part of it to the name of Gen. Howard. The motion was adopted. Yeas 134, Nays 32. The vote was without any exception a party one.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. HOOPER moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to repeal the Income Tax. Rejected. Yeas, 91; nays, 126. The resolution was received with laughter. Mr. Hooper remarked, sarcastically, that there was evidently a majority against the repeal of the Income Tax, he would not move to go into the Committee of the Whole on the bill for its repeal, which is on the calendar.

THE CONTESTED SEAT.

The Committee resolution passed this morning, granting Mr. Connor $2,500 for expenses in defending his right to his seat was rescinded, and the resolution came again before the House for action.

Mr. WASHBURNE suggested, as a jocular commentary on the resolution, that $1,000,000 be appropriated to pay the expenses of all the sitting members as had incurred the expenses of retaining their seats.

Mr. HALE, a member of the Election Committee, protested against the resolution, and declared that not a single dollar should be paid a member for defending his right.

MR. CONNER AND HIS OUTFIT FOR HIS STAMPS.

Mr. CONNER explained the circumstances under which he claimed his case was a peculiar one, and that he should be allowed the proper compensation for defending his right to the seat. The question was then taken and the resolution rejected.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD DEBTS.

A senate amendment of the Senate to the bill to provide for the payment of certain debts due from Southern railroads and corporations was concurred in.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. DAWES, of the Conference Committee on the Legislative appropriation bill, reported that the Committee had not been able to agree. The amendments on which the Committee had been unable to agree are very few in number and importance. The first was as to Judicial salaries, in addition to an increase of salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court, to which the House had agreed. The Senate proposed to raise the salaries of all Judges of the United States County and Supreme Courts, and the Court of Claims. The next question in addition to fix a State Department, which would ultimately cost four or five million dollars, on the site now occupied by the War and Navy Departments. He thought the Conference Committee might have agreed on that subject, because the State Department was now in a lamentable condition, with its records and archives exposed to fire. If the Committee had not in its deliberations punctured the whole thing by requiring the building to be of granite, and combined with the Treasury Department. That proviso seemed to have a wonderful effect in cooling the ardor that existed about it, but that was not all—along with it was a proposition to make a splendid park, taking in all the public grounds from the Capitol to the White House, and defraying the expenses by the sale of other public grounds in another part of the city. Another proposition was to extend the Capitol grounds North and South at a cost estimated at $500,000, but which would not fall short of a million dollars. The next proposition was to raise the salaries of all assistant Secretaries, Second Comptroller, Register, all Auditor's, Commissioner of Customs, Supervising Architect, of the Treasury Department, all Assistant Post Master Generals, and Commissioners of the General Office, of Pensions, Indian Affairs and Agriculture to $4,000.

THE BILL DEFEATED.

Mr. BANKS represented the necessity that existed for making temporary provisions for the protection from fire of the State archives.

MR. LOGAN ON RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. LOGAN objected to an extravagant appropriation, for the Washington people were not going to submit to these enormous burdens imposed upon them by Congress. He did not desire to attend the funeral of the Republican party within the next two years. If he had to do so, he desired its assassination should be perpetrated by other hands. He did not want to see the life and vitality of that party taken from it by its friends, by men calling themselves Republicans, and for they were doing it here every day. They must stop this extravagance, must cease these outrages on the people, or they were a doomed party. A gentleman from Massachusetts had said to him the other day, by way of pleasantry rather than derision, "Why Logan, you have postponed moving the Capitol?" He would say that there was one reason why he opposed these appropriations. One great object in making them was that sufficient money might be invested in this sink of iniquity to prevent people from ever changing the Capitol. United New England, Pennsylvania and New York had voted already against giving to the States of the West the number of representatives which they were entitled under the Constitution. He now notified the members that they could not pass these large appropriations for Washington, unless they did it on the pretense that there was no time to go into these conference reports.

After some further discussion, a new Conference Committee was ordered. The speaker appointed Messrs. Dawes, Hoar, Hamilton, Cullom as the new Conference Committee on the Legislative bill, Messrs. Washburne of Wisconsin, Stevens of New Hampshire, and Hale, a Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill, and Dickey, Beck and Logan, a Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill.

ARMY OFFICER TO BE RESTORED.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Wisconsin, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to authorize the restoration of James Bridger to the rank of Major and assistant quarter-master of the army. Agreed to.

STATE AND UNITED STATES ACCOUNTS.

Mr. KERR of the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill declaring that the true intent and meaning of the 28th Session of the act of 2d of March 1867, to settle certain accounts between the United States and the state of Mississippi and other states, requires that the proper accounts shall be stated, allowed and settled between the United States and States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio respectively, of the moneys paid to the State the full amount of 5 per cent, the net proceeds of sale of public lands and reservation within its limits, and charging each state with so much of such five per cent as has been heretofore paid it. After explanation and discussion the rules were not suspended for the passage of the bill—Yeas, 97, nays 69.

NATIONAL SOLDIERS' ASYLUM.

Mr. NEGLEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made a report in the matter of the charges as to the management of the National asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers, that the charges made were without foundation. Ordered printed. Recommitted on motion of Mr. Beck.

The Senate bill to remove

POLITICAL DISABILITIES

from several citizens of Kentucky was passed.

Mr. KELSEY, of New York, noticing that it applied to several members of the Breckenridge family, asked Mr. Beck whether they had petitioned for the removal of their political disabilities.

Mr. BECK pledged his word that every person named in the bill had done so.

A SIMILAR BILL.

Mr. BECK also moved to suspend the rules and pass another Senate bill removing political disabilities from 3,284 persons of various States. Without reading, the bill was negatived.

It was ordered that the first hour after the reading of the journal to-morrow, be assigned to the consideration of pension bills.

Mr. STRICKLAND moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill to extend the time for reversions to the United States, of lands granted by Congress to the State of Michigan for a railroad from Fere Marquette to Flint. Agreed to.

ANOTHER DISABILITY BILL.

Mr. TILGMAN moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to remove political disabilities from several persons in his district in Tennessee. Agreed to.

THE HOUSE GETTING TOO STALE.

Mr. MATTESON moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to pay to the heirs of Alexander Watson thirty thousand dollars for property lost, captured or destroyed during the Indian hostilities, commencing in 1835. Rejected. The House at 4.30 adjourned.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Social Evil in the City. Peace Celebration —Irish Relief to Suffering French.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The Nevada Legislature are considering the question of the regulation of the social evil by law.

The German peace celebration is to be on a grand scale. The day is not fixed. The civil and State officers are invited to participate but have not yet accepted. The price of $500 for the first Prussian battle flag captured in war, offered by California Frenchman, is claimed for Riccioti Garibaldi, who captured the flag of the Sixty-first Prussian regiment at Dijon on January 23d.

The Irish societies are determined to make a united effort on St. Patrick's Day to raise funds for the relief of the suffering French.

Four hundred and twenty-five Welsh participated in a banquet in honor of St. David's Day last evening.

A painful scandal has been developed through the discovery that sixty-five thousand dollars are short in the accounts of Contra County Clerk, who had loaned the funds to his mother, Mrs. Mansfield Lawler, of recent New York notoriety. The money not being returned, the clerk raised half and paid it over to his bondsmen.

ALBANY.

The New Hamburg Disaster Investigation—Testimony of the Superintendent of the Road.

ALBANY, March 2.—At a session of the Joint Legislative Committee this evening to investigate the New Hamburg disaster, the first witness called was Isaac Toucey, Superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad Company. He said that Conductor Bloodgood was the foreman of the Express Train, that he was satisfied that he thought more of saving his life than fulfilling his duty. He also said he learned that Simmons the engineer sounded his whistle three times before he put on the patent brakes, whereupon he put on the brakes before he sounded the whistle. He did not think the fireman made any great effort to put on the brakes. These trains if on time would have passed each other at Milton ferry five miles from Hamburg. The witness thought if they had not learned that night, that the train ought to have been stopped with the means at hand.

BOSTON.

A Female Healer of Souls and Body Both —New Railroad Directors—A Premium on Embezzlement.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, March 2.—Four young woman graduated as physicians from the New England Medical College yesterday, one of whom, Miss Nye, of Bellevue, Neb., will shortly go as a missionary physician to Constantinople, under the auspices of the American board.

Moses Kimball and Avery Plummer were to-day elected State Directors of the Boston and Albany Railroad in the interest of the two branches of the Legislature.

The evening *Traveller* says the Directors of the Worcester Bank have instituted a suit to embezzling cashier, E. C. Daniels, with $1,500 to defray his expenses until he can get established in business.

ALABAMA.

A United States Judge on Trial for Libel.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 2.—The Legislature was to adjourn to-day, but will remain a few days longer.

There is much interest taken in a suit on trial to-day, wherein the extraordinary spectacle was presented of a United States Judge as defendant. The Suit grew out of an orchestra, and the resolution came again before the House for action.

Mr. WASHBURNE suggested, as a jocular commentary on the resolution, that $1,000,000 be appropriated to pay the expenses of all the sitting members as had incurred the expenses of retaining their seats.

Mr. HALE, a member of the Election Committee, protested against the resolution, and declared that not a single dollar should be paid a member for defending his right.

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NEBRASKA

Gov. Butler's Seat Demanded.

OMAHA, March 2.—Secretary James to day made request of David Butler for seal and papers belonging to the Governor's office, signing his communication "acting Governor."

Butler answered that he would reply definitely to morrow, and signed himself Governor of Nebraska. The late State Auditor is also impeached and a committee appointed to conduct the trial.

Forty cars of tea and silk, and twenty car loads of silver passed east yesterday.

JAMAICA.

Severe Weather on the Coast—Hayti Approves Dominican Annexation.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

KINGSTON, March 2.—A severe storm is blowing outside the port. The cable steamer Dacia ran into the port of Morant, and h r convoy, the Vestal, with Sir Charles Bright and staff on board, ran into Santiago.

The Haytiens see in the Dominican annexation every advantage to Hayti, and wish it God speed.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

Progress of the Entry!

PARISIAN HUMILIATION!

POPULACE INDIGNANT!

German Parliament Postponed!

GERMAN TROOPS INSPECTED!

Scenes at the Review!

THE EMPEROR IN HIS GLORY!

Splendid Pageant!

EVERYTHING QUIET!

BISMARCK TIMID!

He Takes the Back Track!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

INSPECTION OF GERMAN TROOPS.

VERSAILLES, March 2. The Emperor and Empress have just returned from Longchamps where they inspected the Sixth and Eleventh Prussian and First Bavarian Corps, 30,000 strong.

NOT ALTOGETHER RESIGNED.

LONDON, March 1.—There was much agitation in several quarters of Paris last night. Barricades were erected in the northern and eastern faubuurgs. It is stated that they are only guaranties lest the Germans should overstep the assigned limits of occupation. The Governor of Paris is represented to have said that he could only rely upon a certain number of the National Guard and troops of the line for interposition between the Germans and the populace.

POSTPONEMENT OF GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

The *Opinione Nationale* says that the meeting of the German Parliament has been postponed until the 16th of March.

GERMANS INTEND TO PRESERVE PEACE.

LONDON, March 2.—Paris dispatches say that a Prussian military commission has been established to receive complaints of inhabitants who have deserted the occupied quarters of the city. The public buildings also have been partially closed. The Emperor declares he will not enter the city. The Crown Prince will therefore review the German army.

THE SCENE OF TRIUMPH.

VERSAILLES, March 1.—The *Herald* correspondent just returned from Paris gives the following account of the

EMPEROR'S REVIEW

of the German troops at Long Champs:

Exactly at half-past ten o'clock the Emperor drove up back of the grand stand in an open carriage, attended by dragoons and the officers of his household. Alighting at the steps of the grand entrance he took horse and continued across the field toward the general staff, which had formed along the line. As the Emperor appeared the bands played "Hail to the Chief," and all the troops saluted him. He frequently looked exceedingly well, and rode dashingly despite his lingering indisposition.

HE IS DULY SALUTED.

As he rode down the front the flags were drooped and the men gave three ringing cheers. The Emperor kept the hand on his helmet and smiled upon his soldiers. Reaching Bismarck, he waved his hand in a friendly manner to him. Having passed the front of the lines twice, the Emperor galloped across the field to a point two hundred yards to the right of the grand stand, facing the troops, where he took up a position in front of the Crown Prince, visiting first on his right, and surveying the troops for a moment with deep emotion. The order was given to march. The bands struck up, and with applause from the two thousand men marched past in so perfect a manner that each battery presented a profile as only one.

The Emperor leaves for Germany Saturday instead of Monday.

The ratification of the

TREATY OF PEACE

is expected here to-night. If it comes the Germans will evacuate Paris to-morrow, but if not, the Irish corps will probably take its turn in Paris.

PARIS AGAIN THE SOLE CAPITAL.

BORDEAUX, March 2.—The employes of the department of the Interior return to Paris on Saturday, and it is believed the entire Government will be transferred to Paris again as speedily as the execution of the peace convention will permit.

UNITED STATES GENERALS AT PARIS.

Generals Sheridan and Forsyth, of the United States army, have gone to Paris.

[Herald Special.]

FEELING OF THE PARISIANS.

The troops, in their cases, on entering the city, were mobbed, and narrowly escaped injury. Some persons near the Arcu Triomphe congratulated Sheridan on the fine time he experienced by the Prussian cavalry in getting their keys of sand and stones. They pointed to the Arc and said, "Wait till we enter Berlin." The Germans took no notice of the insult. At 1:15 the head of the German troops advanced on the Grand Avenue. After the dragoons came Bismarck and the Dukes of Luxe Cuburg and Wirtemberg, Leopold, the Hanoverian Count Adalbert, and Prince Charles of Prussia. When the Prussian infantry passed under the Arc de Triomphe they were received with whistling, screams and derisive shouts. The squadrons of hussars came next.

THE EMPEROR TURNS BACK.

Bismarck did not enter the Arc De Triomphe, but turned round and rode back to Neuilpy. The grandest part of the spectacle was the march along the Champs Elysee with bayonets and helmets glittering in the sun and flags torn by battle fluttering in the breeze. Crowds of men and boys climbed the trees, wherever her by the street. Many of the patent brakes before he sounded the whistle. He did not think the fireman made any great effort to put on the brakes. These trains if on time would have passed each other at Milton ferry five miles from Hamburg. The witness thought if they had not learned that night, that the train ought to have been stopped with the means at hand.

BOSTON.

A Female Healer of Souls and Body Both —New Railroad Directors—A Premium on Embezzlement.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, March 2.—Four young woman graduated as physicians from the New England Medical College yesterday, one of whom, Miss Nye, of Bellevue, Neb., will shortly go as a missionary physician to Constantinople, under the auspices of the American board.

Moses Kimball and Avery Plummer were to-day elected State Directors of the Boston and Albany Railroad in the interest of the two branches of the Legislature.

The evening *Traveller* says the Directors of the Worcester Bank have instituted a suit to embezzling cashier, E. C. Daniels, with $1,500 to defray his expenses until he can get established in business.

ALABAMA.

A United States Judge on Trial for Libel.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 2.—The Legislature was to adjourn to-day, but will remain a few days longer.

There is much interest taken in a suit on trial to-day, wherein the extraordinary spectacle was presented of a United States Judge as defendant. The Suit grew out of an orchestra, and the resolution came again before the House for action.

Mr. STRICKLAND moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to extend the time for reversions to the United States, of lands granted by Congress to the State of Michigan for a railroad from Fere Marquette to Flint. Agreed to.

ANOTHER DISABILITY BILL.

Mr. TILGMAN moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to remove political disabilities from several persons in his district in Tennessee. Agreed to.

THE HOUSE GETTING TOO STALE.

Mr. MATTESON moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to pay to the heirs of Alexander Watson thirty thousand dollars for property lost, captured or destroyed during the Indian hostilities, commencing in 1835. Rejected. The House at 4.30 adjourned.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Social Evil in the City. Peace Celebration —Irish Relief to Suffering French.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The Nevada Legislature are considering the question of the regulation of the social evil by law.

The German peace celebration is to be on a grand scale. The day is not fixed. The civil and State officers are invited to participate but have not yet accepted. The price of $500 for the first Prussian battle flag captured in war, offered by a California Frenchman, is claimed for Riccioti Garibaldi, who captured the flag of the Sixty-first Prussian regiment at Dijon on January 23d.

The Irish societies are determined to make a united effort on St. Patrick's Day to raise funds for the relief of the suffering French.

Four hundred and twenty-five Welsh participated in a banquet in honor of St. David's Day last evening.

A painful scandal has been developed through the discovery that sixty-five thousand dollars are short in the accounts of Contra County Clerk, who had loaned the funds to his mother, Mrs. Mansfield Lawler, of recent New York notoriety. The money not being returned, the clerk raised half and paid it over to his bondsmen.

ALBANY.

The New Hamburg Disaster Investigation—Testimony of the Superintendent of the Road.

ALBANY, March 2.—At a session of the Joint Legislative Committee this evening to investigate the New Hamburg disaster, the first witness called was Isaac Toucey, Superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad Company. He said that Conductor Bloodgood was the foreman of the Express Train, that he was satisfied that he thought more of saving his life than fulfilling his duty. He also said he learned that Simmons the engineer sounded his whistle three times before he put on the patent brakes, whereupon he put on the brakes before he sounded the whistle. He did not think the fireman made any great effort to put on the brakes. These trains if on time would have passed each other at Milton ferry five miles from Hamburg. The witness thought if they had not learned that night, that the train ought to have been stopped with the means at hand.

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Mr. WASHBURNE suggested, as a jocular commentary on the resolution, that $1,000,000 be appropriated to pay the expenses of all the sitting members as had incurred the expenses of retaining their seats.

Mr. HALE, a member of the Election Committee, protested against the resolution, and declared that not a single dollar should be paid a member for defending his right.

MR. CONNER AND HIS OUTFIT FOR HIS STAMPS.

Mr. CONNER explained the circumstances under which he claimed his case was a peculiar one, and that he should be allowed the proper compensation for defending his right to the seat. The question was then taken and the resolution rejected.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD DEBTS.

A senate amendment of the Senate to the bill to provide for the payment of certain debts due from Southern railroads and corporations was concurred in.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. DAWES, of the Conference Committee on the Legislative appropriation bill, reported that the Committee had not been able to agree. The amendments on which the Committee had been unable to agree are very few in number and importance. The first was as to Judicial salaries, in addition to an increase of salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court, to which the House had agreed. The Senate proposed to raise the salaries of all Judges of the United States County and Supreme Courts, and the Court of Claims. The next question in addition to creat a State Department, which would ultimately cost four or five million dollars, on the site now occupied by the War and Navy Departments. He thought the Conference Committee might

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Claims of Southern Loyalists—Provisions of the Bill as Passed—Thorough Investigation Required—Senator Sumner present in the Senate Official from the French Minister—Mileage to Congressmen.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1871.

CLAIMS OF SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

The amendment to the army appropriation bill, adopted by the Senate yesterday, provides for the examination and payment of the claims of Southern loyalists for Quartermaster and Commissary stores furnished the Union army, in the same manner as similar claims are now examined and paid in the Northern States and the Virginia and Tennessee. That is, the examination will be made in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, and the accounts will be subsequently revised by the second Controller. The House Committee on Claims carefully examined this subject.

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has communicated to the Senate, in compliance with a resolution of information as to what States and territories have paid their portion of the direct tax levied by the act of August 5th, 1861, &c. It appears that the following named States and territories have satisfied the quotas in full: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Nevada, Nebraska, Omaha, New Mexico, Dakota and District Columbia. There is still due from other States and territories about four millions dollars. Wisconsin has a claim against the Government of $159,-669.

THE ENGLISH COMMISSION.

Sir Edward Thornton and the other British members of the High Commission, visited the Cap

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Of Pennsylvania,
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 29th DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MANLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. HAMBRIGHT,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries. jan7

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110@111.

SENATOR SCHURZ opposes the proposition of calling a convention to amend the State Constitution of Missouri. He thinks the State is politically too unsettled.

AS ONE of the evidences of the encouragement given to art, we find that the original plates of Audubon's Birds of America, have been recently sold in New York city for their value as old copper.

NEW YORK is out of humor because Philadelphia is to have a centennial exposition in 1876. New York ought to get real mad, and move Independence Hall, and then maybe she could have the exposition of 1976.

THE American *Manufacturers' Review and Pittsburgh Price Current* comes to us this week enlarged and changed into a quarto form. It is now one of the handsomest, as well as one of the best, weekly commercial papers in the country, and is at the same time a sensible advocate of the principles of protection.

OUR good friends of the *Post* seem to have become as irate over the classical "*hungdum* and *pungdum*," which appeared in these columns on Tuesday, as was Biddy Moriarty or some other Biddy of Billingsgate fame in Dublin, when the late Daniel O'Connell Esq., applied to her the geometrical epithet of "*parallelogram*."

NEW HAVEN CONNETICUT, is gaining notoriety in the divorce business. Just rid of the "little unpleasantness" in the Rudolph divorce case, it is now found on her records, that on the 22d of November last Congressman Bowen was divorced from Francis Bowen. This is a matter of some surprise to the wife as it is asserted that this is the first she ever heard of it.

SO FAR as the House is concerned the duty on coal is at an end. Whether the members were so taken by surprise by Mr. Wood's strategic maneuver, or whether there was some secret malice rankling over the Anthracite Coal Combination it is hard to state, but be the cause what it may, bituminous coal has been freed from duty in the House, by a large majority. The Senate, however, has yet to act on it, where it will most probably be defeated.

THE Chicago *Tribune* is complaining bitterly over the fees of county officers throughout the State. From its remarks we would judge the citizens there, were laboring under the same difficulty as the citizens here, for it asserts that "there seems to be no law regulating fees, and therefore the clerks are to charge the highest rates ever authorized under any law." The illustration given, however, rather oversteps our charges, for it states that the fees of a clerk in a single case of judgment by default in a promissory note, were $15.60. We are not surprised it urges the Legislature to enact a fee bill.

MR. CHRISMAN of the Kentucky House of Representatives has undoubtedly immortalized himself. He lately introduced a bill, "indemnifying the Judges of this Commonwealth who may be fined for refusing persons of color to testify in the courts over which they preside." It is all right for the Judges now, no matter whether parties in interest may agree or not, all they will have to do, is to refuse, and the Legislature will indemnify them. The bill however has only been introduced, and we doubt whether there can enough Chrismans be gotten together to pass any such silly indemnification.

EDWARD H. RULOFF, who was sentenced to be executed to-day for murder, has had a respite. The argument was heard informally before Judge Rapallo. Only one point in the argument seemed to have any effect on the Judge, and that was the identification of Jarvis and Baxter, by means of Photographs. This the Judge asserted was entirely novel in criminal practice and of great importance generally, and that it would be well to have the point decided in the Court of Appeals. He therefore granted the writ of error, and fixed the 13th of March for the hearing. Thus Ruloff gains a respite from the fearful sentence that would have been executed to-day.

THE Arkansas troubles do not seem to be arriving to any very definite conclusion. Clayton fails to be impeached, and the effort to oust Lieutenant Governor Johnston has failed. Whether this will accounts for the rumor that Governor Clayton has telegraphed to Washington that he will remain in Arkansas and not accept the United States Senatorship, we cannot say, but are inclined to believe the rumor true. The effort was to prevent Johnson taking Governor Clayton's seat, if he accepted the position of United States Senator. That effort having failed, it may be true, that the Governor has declined vacating his present place and allowing Johnson to step in.

THE REPORT of the Ku Klux, in the recent outrage in freeing one Scroggins from Jail who had murdered a negro, to preserve their members from the law at all hazards, was not at all necessary. Kentucky has failed to realize the justice of allowing a negro to testify except where the parties in interest agree. That would not have affected Scroggins in the least, and the alarm was therefore premature. But it does seem a little strange for the Kentucky Legislature to take both sides of the question. If negro testimony is admissible in evidence at all, it ought not to depend on the agreement of these parties, and if it is not admissible it should not be received whether the parties agree or not. It is making the negro reliable as a witness—providing the parties interested agree to let him testify That law is worse than excluding him altogether.

A REPORTER for the New York *Times* has interviewed Sir John McDonald, the Canadian member of the Joint High Commission. Sir John denies emphatically that there exists in Canada any influential party advocating annexation to the United States. He asserts that, if Canada has any desire to be separated from England it will only be as an independent Government, but that neither he nor the reporter would live to see the day when Canada separated from the Imperial Government. Sir John may be correct, but he only regards one side of the question. Canada is a White Elephant to England, and the Imperial Government would be well satisfied to be rid of a useless expense. Although Canada may not make the move to separate herself from England, we have but little doubt that England will make the move to get rid of Canada.

THE New York *Standard* claims possession of a ticket No. 28,312 in the Hamilton Opera House drawing, and kindly offers to divide with any individual who discovers it has drawn a prize. All the aid we can give it is to refer it to that rough, uncouth fellow, who it is said "*might be a farmer from the wilds of New Jersey*," who purchased the lucky ticket. It is a little singular how these old farmers suddenly crop out at these purchases, and just as suddenly go into oblivion, with the former owner of the Opera House, still owning the establishment, the same as before the drawing. It was so in the Crosby Opera House only *that* farmer came from Pike county. While we do not desire to impugn the honesty of the Hamilton lottery, we say emphatically that ninety nine hundredths of these lotteries are direct frauds on the public, creating sin, suffering and disgrace, and that they should not be encouraged in any State of the Union.

MR. LINTON STEPHENS will insist on being ever before the public. On the 18th of February he made another of his speeches in Augusta, Georgia. In that effort he sets forth the true platform of the Democratic party and the principles on which that party base their hopes for success in 1872. Among other remarks we find the following:

"But suppose Frank Blair comes to me with the New York Democratic platform of 1868, which declares that *all these carpet bag governments in the South are usurpations*—and I tell you, my friends, that we lost the fight in 1868, not by standing up to that platform, but by backing down from it; for if Seymour had planted himself upon it as firmly as Blair did, we should not have been defeated as we were—suppose, I say, that Blair and his party come to me and say: 'We still stand by that platform. We still say that *these Governments in the South are revolutionary usurpations; we still say that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments are null and void*; and we still say that the bayonets should be withdrawn, and the Southern States restored to their rightful position.' What answer would I make? I would say: 'I join you—sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I will unite myself to you with bonds which no power on earth can sever or destroy.'"

This Mr. Stephens declares to be his platform, and that it should be the platform of the entire South. That it will be the platform of the Democracy in the South we have no doubt. It is the platform of the Northern Democracy, and it means nothing more nor less than that there is to be a determined effort to nullify the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

GOVERNOR BUTLER.

The country is suffering with a very bad attack of Impeachment fever. Even Nebraska in the far west has fallen under the disease, and Governor Butler is the victim. Nor do we pretend to disguise the fact that in the case referred to, the attack is not only in, but comes from, the Republican community. Governor Butler is a Republican, and both Houses of the Nebraska Legislature are Republican. From the telegrams received, the vote in the House stood thirty-six for impeachment to six against. Governor Butler is charged with corrupt and criminal practices in accepting money etc. A Committee of five has been appointed to prefer charges, and every step has been taken to place the Governor regularly on trial. It cannot of course be stated as yet how much truth, or how much spleen is mingled with the action taken by the House of Representatives, but the large vote for impeachment, would indicate that there was an earnest purpose at work, and that there must be some good ground for the act. And yet it is a little surprising that this is the second term for Governor Butler, and his majority in 1870 was two thousand five hundred and seventy-three, and his majority in 1868, was two thousand five hundred and eight. The vote would indicate that during his first term he had not lost the confidence of the people of Nebraska.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

The late decision of the Supreme Court in this State in reference to the liabilities of the maker of a promissory note, is one to which the attention of every one doing business should be specially directed. An ordinary promissory note was filled up for the payment of one hundred dollars. After the note was made, the payee, it is asserted, added the words "and fifty," thus making it a promissory note for one hundred and fifty dollars. This note was passed into the hands of an innocent third party, who claimed the full sum named in the note. On an appeal to the Supreme Court it was decided that the drawer was liable, he having invited the fraud by his own negligence. It is well known that there is a blank space on all printed promissory notes where the amount of money to be paid is written, and that at the end of this blank space the word "dollars" is printed. The Supreme Court declared that it was negligence on the part of the drawer in not drawing a line between the written word "hundred" and the printed word "dollars," and that where such negligence existed, and there was nothing on the face of the note that showed any alteration, the drawer was liable. The Chief Justice added that the Supreme Court deemed such a rule necessary to facilitate the circulation of commercial paper and at the same time increase the care of drawers. The rule is only to apply however, where an alteration is not apparent on the face of the paper.

SAN DOMINGO.

While we have been giving our readers the first impressions of the San Domingo Commissioners and their conversations with Baez, it is but just to give a little information from the other side. President Baez made many charges against Hayti and Cabral. He charged the latter with being in secret treaty with Hayti for the union of that Republic with San Domingo, and that it was absolutely necessary for North American steamers to watch the coasts to prevent a naval invasion. In a word, Baez assumed the position that Hayti was acting in bad faith, and Cabral was her agent. The Haytian Minister at Washington denies generally every statement of Baez, and asserts in turn that Hayti never recognized the independence of San Domingo. He also denies that Cabral is in treaty with the Haytian Government, but that that Government, while it recognizes the administration of Baez as *de facto*, it regards Cabral as the rightful President. But he asserts that should San Domingo be annexed to the United States, Hayti will demand payment for private property of immense value belonging to Hayti, which has been confiscated by the Dominican Government; and that in the event of such annexation he believes there will trouble arise with regard to the Boundary line, as Hayti holds a large quantity of land claimed by San Domingo, and which Hayti would not release unless compelled to do so by force. We hope, however, that all these questions will be thoroughly investigated by the Commissioners, on whose report we feel we can rely much better than on the statements of either Baez, Cabral, or Preston.

GERMANS IN PARIS.

The entrance of the German troops into Paris has been a fruitful theme for almost every journal of the Union. The feelings connected with this act are almost universally those of regret. It was to be hoped France would be spared this humiliation, and on this side of the Atlantic we have been slowly drifting into the opinion that the act was one of aggression and totally unnecessary. There is no question, that if the army is entering into Paris merely to gratify its pride and humble the defeated soldiers and citizens of France, the act is absolutely beneath contempt. There is not one single ray of manliness to brighten up the black malignancy of such an action. Much as we have sympathized with the Germans throughout this war, they would sink in our estimation to as pitiful and mean a race as burthened the earth, if their triumphal march through Paris, is solely for the purpose of humiliating their fallen enemy.

But we say here that we do not believe, now, that there is any such motive in the act. Such soldiers as the Germans have been must be brave men, and true courage can find no pleasure in making hearts bleed to gratify a base kind of pride. The ten thousand rumors that were afloat during the war, of German barbarities, we never entertained for a single moment as true, and day after day we received contradictions of the sensationalisms manufactured the day previous. We now think that, should the German army enter Paris, it will be for good and sound reasons, and as a matter of necessity. We never could, nor do we now understand what Thiers meant by urging that he was only allowed to retain a certain province, by conceding the march of the German army into Paris. But we do understand this much, that there has been some understanding on this point, and although we have no idea that Bismarck swapped territory for the sake of a triumphal entry into the city, we believe that the citizens of Paris have had some such reason given them, in order that they might be deceived, as they have been deceived from the very first.

A vague intimation has reached us, that the present Government is a little uncertain about being able to control the people. That riot, rout and disorder are feared, and that detachments of the German army will be kept within the city until the affairs of the Government are strengthened, and their administration made more secure. Is this the secret of the army entering Paris? Was this the agreement that Thiers made and excused by his reference to territory saved thereby? We do not know at present, but we feel satisfied, that when history declares all the facts, it will be found that the German nation was as magnanimous in peace as brave in war, and that no such feeling as pride, and a desire to look down on their beaten foes, ever induced them to enter Paris. For this reason we think those journals that are filling column after column with invectives against the Germans, will in time discover, that they have been doing that nation great injustice and outrage.

INCOME TAX.

The direct vote on the repeal of the Income tax in the House resulted in its defeat. The vote stood 91 yeas to 111 nays. This vote shows the soundness of General Negley's opinion, and that the former vote to go into the Committee of the whole was *not* a test vote at all. That many of those who then voted aye, did so only for the purpose of getting at some favorite bill for the reduction of duty, knowing full well that the Income Bill would not be reached, or if it was, it would only be through some compromise of those favoring reductions. The vote we think at that time stood 104 to 105, and yet on the direct question it stands only 91 to 111. The noise that a cotemporary made over that vote of Gen. Negley's, only proves that it knows much less about the matter than our member, and that it would have been much better to have allowed it to remain in his hands than to have ignorantly interfered with malicious charges and unfair excerpts. General Negley from the first, has advocated the repeal of the income tax, but his judgment assured him that the effort to go into Committee of the whole would ensure the defeat of the bill. The late vote proves conclusively that his judgment was sound, and that Mr. Stiles (Democrat) knew less about the matter than General Negley, and that the vote to go into Committee of the Whole was only a ruse and not a test at all. General Negley's late vote places him on the record in favor of the relief, for which he has been a consistent advocate.

Dreadful Murder in Minnesota.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* of the 24th says: "One of the most fiendish murders ever committed in this State was perpetrated in the town of Handcock, Carver county, nearly opposite Belle Plaine, last Saturday night. It appears that a German named Beaurgard, a farmer, had sold twenty acres of land, receiving therefor $75. Saturday evening he called upon the man to whom he had sold the land, executed the papers and received the money. Before returning to his home he visited a saloon; remaining there until near dark, he started from there for his home, about a mile distant through the woods. This was the last seen of him alive. Some time after dark Mrs. Beaurgard, wife of the wounded man, heard the cry of murder, and thinking it was her husband's voice, left the house and proceeded in the direction of the cries, but could find nothing, and soon returned. Next morning she notified some of the neighbors, and a general search was instituted for the missing man; but the body was not found until Monday forenoon. The body was found in the woods, concealed among the undergrowth, and was most shockingly mutilated. The throat was cut from ear to ear; skull broken in three places; the body in various places bore marks of a violent struggle. The snow in the vicinity was trampled down, and marks of blood were discernible for a distance of twenty feet across, showing that the murdered man had struggled manfully for his life. The fingers of the right hand were almost severed, showing that the assassin had drawn the knife through it when the victim had grasped it to save himself from murder. A scarf and a pair of mittens were found near the scene of the murder, belonging to the supposed assassin, a German, whose name we could not learn. This man is a comparative stranger in the neighborhood, having been in the employ of a shoemaker who lives about two miles from the house of the murdered man. The supposed murderer was arrested by the sheriff of Carver county on Wednesday, and is now confined in jail in Chaska. He protests his innocence of the crime, and claims that the murdered man stole the scarf and gloves from him. There were great fears that Judge Lynch would take the matter in hand and mete out speedy justice to the accused, but better councils finally prevailed, and it is now hoped the law will be permitted to take its course. The man arrested is single. The victim is about fifty years old, and leaves a wife and family."

Not on the Bills.

Last Thursday evening the Excelsior Female Minstrels of Philadelphia were announced to give a concert at the Institute Hall in Charleston. The house was crowded, but when the time for beginning the performance arrived the manager stepped on the stage and said that his orchestra was too drunk to play, and that, therefore, the female minstrels could not appear; if, however, the audience would sit still for a few minutes tickets for a future entertainment should be given them. Upon this arose cries for money, and a general rush for the stage, where the manager was roughly handled, the girls' dressing-room was broken open, the police batted heads, and there was a very lively time. Finally the ticket-office was broken open, the money there was scrambled for by all parties; the police taking what of it they got to the Chief of Police, who paid "Jackson the bill-poster," and divided what money was left between the Children's Home and the Catholic Orphan Asylum. A pretty high-handed proceeding all round, one would think.

BY MAIL FROM ABROAD.

GARIBLADI will soon start on a trip to America. The French wish he had started about six month ago, and prolonged his stay in this country. So says, at least, a French paper.

THE western provinces of Italy were devastated on the 23d of January by a violent earthquake, which did a good deal of damage in the neighborhood of Ravenna and other cities.

THE last of the comrades of Theodore Koerner, the German poet who died in the war of liberation, 1813, recently celebrated his golden wedding, at Furstenberg Mecklenburg.

A TEAM of reindeer is driven this winter through the streets of Copenhagen by the Danish King. These reindeer were presented to Christian IV., of Denmark, by his brother-in-law, Charles XV., of Sweden.

MORE than fifty thousand residents of Berlin are serving in the German army. This is about a seventh of the entire male population of the Prussian capital, which, according to the census of 1867 was 351, 253 persons strong.

THE wife of Marshal McMahon is unceasing in her efforts to soothe the sufferings of the thirty-two thousand Frenchmen held as prisoners in Mayence. She is very popular among the prisoners, who call her their good angel.

THE population of the Russian kingdom of Poland, which was heretofore estimated at about five millions of souls, is shown by the according to the census that was just taken there, 5,786,369 souls, more than a million of which are Jews.

THE Emperor William has issued a Cabinet order, in which the marriages contracted by officers of his army without his consent, before the campaign, are illegal. To legalize them, new marriages with previous imperial consent are necessary.

A JEWELLER of Saest, in Prussia, as a New Year's present, sent to the Crown Prince of Prussia a gold watch-chain, in which portraits of the leaders of the German armies and of the most prominent battle-fields are worked in a most ingenious manner.

PHILADELPHIA critics say the German Opera troupe is of much higher and more varied talent than any German company that has ever before been collected together in America. Lichtmay the *prima donna assolute* is universally spoken of as a grand artist.

DURING the investment of Paris sixty-seven large baloons were sent out of the beleaguered city, each of which contained two persons and a great many letters. Of these, a little less than one-half were heard from, and it is supposed that the rest were driven into the Atlantic Ocean.

THE Colonel of an Austrian regiment, who recently died in Vienna, claimed to be a lineal descendent of Agnes Bernauer (the beautiful daughter of the Augsburg barber), and Duke Albert III. of Bavaria—after the espousals of King Cophetua and the pretty beggar girl, the most romantic marriage on record.

LORD LORNE is to wear at his wedding the full Highland costume. Several well known houses in Edinburg are at present busily engaged in making for the youthful marquis a magnificent specimen of the garb of old Gaul. No stone ornaments are to be introduced; the mounting will entirely consist of gold, richly chased —every piece of jewelry having engraved on it besides, the arms of the noble house of Argyll.

THE Portuguese subjects in British Guiana have presented to the Executive a long memorial, complaining of the way in which their interests are affected by the spirit of the legislation of the colony, and the mode of administering the laws adopted by some of the magistrates A copy of this memorial has been forwarded, for presentation to the Portuguese Minister in London. The Portuguese in British Guiana are said to number about 25,000.

ON the occasion of the assumption of the imperial dignity by the King, the Crown Prince wore the Order of the Garter, which was not, however, very conspicuous, being partially hidden by the high boots forming part of the military costume. He wore it not merely for display, but (he said) in the hope that the insignia of the highest order of chivalry in England would bring luck, peace and prosperity to the future empire and the Fatherland.

THE Eastern *Budget* says it has been officially notified at St. Petersburg that the permission hitherto granted to Jews to settle in Russia will be withdrawn on the ground that the conditions have in many cases not been complied with. It is stated that Jewish settlers were admitted on the understanding that they should only engage in industrial or agricultural pursuits, whereas a great number of them have become traders, and in some places they are even inscribed as members of the commercial guilds.

SOME particulars of the wreck of the steamer Borneo are given in the *Anglo-Brazilian Times* of January 6th. It appears that of the seventy-seven persons who had been on board, only forty-two reached the land alive. The only passenger saved was Mrs. Walker. Those who perished were Mr. Puglo, Mr. H. Thomas, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Walker's two young daughters, and Mr. Butcher, the 2d officer. Of those belonging to the vessel, the chief officer, the doctor, four officers, and thirty-five of the crew were saved.

GENERAL WEED, writing to a friend in New York, gives some information which will be of value to invalids who are thinking of going to Nassau to spend the winter. He says: "It would be doing a kindness to the proprietor of the hotel and to all invalids if you would publish in the papers that the Nassau Hotel cannot be accommodated here. The proprietor has written to his agents to discourage all applicants from coming to Nassau because he cannot accommodate them."

OLD MADAME ROTHSCHILD, mother of the mighty capitalists, attained the age of ninety-eight. Her wit, which was remarkable, and her intellectual faculties, which were of no common order, were preserved to the end. In her last illness, when surrounded by her family, her physician being present, she said, in a suppliant tone to the latter: "Dear doctor, try to do something for me." "Madame, what can I do? I can't make you young again." "No, doctor, I don't want to be young again, but I want to continue to grow old."

THE 84,900 men under General Bourbaki who have just taken refuge in Switzerland swell the number of French prisoners and of fugitives *interned* in neighboring states to more than a million; 930,000, according to the *North German Gazette*, are prisoners of war, inclusive, of course, of the garrison of Paris; nearly 20,000 fled into Belgium after the battles of Metz and Sedan, and more than 80,000 have now crossed the Swiss frontier. This enormous total of 1,034,000, remarks the *Gazette*, is unparalleled in history.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Elberfelder Zeitung*, writing from Nancy, on 23d of January, reports that he had just visited Fontenay, the scene of a recent attack of a band of Franco-Tireurs on a few German soldiers. "They had murdered a Landwehr-man," says the writer, "apparently in his sleep. His throat had been cut, the ears and tongue were missing, and he had seven wounds in his breast. I counted on the wall, close to the bench on which he lay, the traces of ten blows or thrusts. The poor fellow is buried in the garden adjoining the railway station, and his grave is indicated by a simple wooden cross bearing his name."

THE late Mr. John Abbott, of Halifax, England, left by will the sum of £10,000 to be applied in funding three scholarships at Oxford and two at Cambridge, to be held by the sons of clergymen of the Church of England who have entered but not kept more than three terms at the University. The object of these scholarships being the same as that of the Bell scholarships already established at Cambridge, regulations have been drawn up to correspond as closely as possible with the regulations of the Bell scholarship. These regulations have received the sanction of Mr. Abbott's executors, who are now prepared to hand over to Cambridge the sum or £4,000.

QUEEN VICTORIA at the opening of Parliament wore a black terry-velvet dress, with a train trimmed with miniver and crape, and a long lace, cross and brooch, the ribbon and the white tulle veil, surmounted by a small diamond crown; she also wore a diamond necklace of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert and Louise of Prussia, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of violet velvet, trimmed with a lighter shade of satin, and flounces of fine white Brussels lace; ornaments, corsage, necklace and bracelets of pearls and diamonds; head-dress, a tiara of diamonds, feathers and veil; orders, Victoria and Albert, and the Danish order.

A MAN has just been dismissed out of the workhouse of Gratz, Austria, who prides himself on having received more lashes and blows with a cane than any man living. He has been publicly whipped twenty-six times, both by civil and military authorities. The exact number of blows that have come into contact with the rear part of his body can not be accurately given, but the man himself states that he knows for certain that he received, for deserting from the army five times, twelve thousand six hundred and twenty-one stripes. As this number has been applied to him at five different punishments, we can guess at the huge number he must have received at the other twenty-one occasions.

BISHOP NAMEZANOWSKY, the highest Catholic ecclesiastical authority in the Prussian army, has come into possession of the report made by the French Almoner-General as to the condition of the French soldiers, now prisoners of war in Germany, whom he was freely permitted to visit. In this report justice is done to the Prussian administration, and the treatment of the prisoners is praised as excellent. Meanwhile Victor de Laprade, a member of the French Academy, has just published an extraordinary poem in which he wildly asks a number of strange questions, as, for example, whether no Charlotte Corday will arise to treat the German Emperor as Marat was treated. We have no fear that any young lady will be instigated to the crime by M. Laprade's verses, but if Academicians are not ashamed to avow such sentiments, we cannot wonder at the barbarities of which uneducated Frenchmen have been guilty during the war.—*German Correspondent.*

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS,

Chemicals, Perfumeries, Soaps, Colognes, Powders, Pomades, Cosmetics of every description. Toilet articles and Fancy Medicines of all kinds. Also, English and Scotch Ales, Dublin Porter, English Brown Stout, Pure Old Cognac Brandy, Pure Salad Oil, the best Article Imported, just received this day at James E. Burns & Co.'s Drug Store, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets.

Persons will find it much to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

BURNING AND SMOKING.

By a ridiculous misapplication of language, invalids are sometimes said to "enjoy very poor health," but it is not on record that any human being was ever spoken of as enjoying chills and fever. And yet there are thousands, at this moment, in one or the other of the two stages of the disorder, who might just as well have avoided it as not. If there is anything demonstrable in therapeutics, it is that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an antidote to intermittent fevers. No instance can be cited in which it has been taken, either as a safeguard against this class of diseases or as a remedy for them, and failed to produce the desired effect. The season when malarious fevers are rife, has commenced, and no inhabitant of any district subject to their visitations should be without this great preventive and remedy. Indeed it is a most potent protection against all the ailments which prevail in the spring months. From marsh and pool, and from all moist soils are now rising the mephitic elements which give birth to fever, indigestion, billousness, colics, and a whole host of epidemic and other maladies. Aid the system to resist them. Energize and regulate all the animal functions with this reinforcing agent. This precaution is as necessary in cities as in new settlements, for malarious fevers are now almost as common in the great centres of population as on the borders of the southern bayous and marshes and the rich agricultural regions of the west. The preventive and remedy is accessible to all. Who will be unwise enough to brave recklessly the danger it would avert?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTION GRATE," which possesses all the advantages of an open fire place, it is especially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity of any other grate.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room, as in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being as *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 30 avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman" Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.
del7

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1871. MARCH. 1871.
NEW SPRING GOODS
AT LOW PRICES AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.
At $1.25 a Pair,
Ladies' Real Kid Gloves,
All colors and sizes. The best made. None better. Direct from the Manufacturer.

At 75c., Gents' Colored Kid Gloves, a great bargain.
At 5c., Ladies' Hemmed Handkerchiefs.
At 10c., Ladies' White Ribbed Cotton Hose.
At $1.25, Ladies' White Woven Skirts.
At 62½c., Ladies' Merino Undervests.
At 75c., Gents' White Dress Shirts.
At 62½c. a dozen, Linen Table Napkins.
At 10c., White Damask Towels.
A new stock of Spring Hats and Bonnets.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

RIBBONS AND FLOWERS.
New styles Ladies' Linen Pointed Collars.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Velveteens, Satins, Crapes.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

WHY WILL YOU

Ruin Your Eyesight,
BY
USING COMMON GLASSES,
WHEN YOU CAN PURCHASE
Lazarus, Morris & Co.'s
CELEBRATED PERFECTED
SPECTACLES
AND
EYE GLASSES,
The Best in the World.
They are recommended for PURITY OF MATERIAL, BRILLIANCY OF FINISH, and their STRENGTHENING and PRESERVING POWERS, in which they excel all others. They last many years without change.
For sale in this locality only by
R. P. ROBERTS, Jeweler, 16 Fifth Avenue.
C. TERHEYDEN, Jeweler, 130 Smithfield St.
BIGGS & HOYLE, Jewelers, 6 Wylie St.
B. A. BUERKLE, Jewelers, 552 Penn St.
C. BERGER, Jeweler, 117 Fifth Ave. Extens'n
IN ALLEGHENY CITY.
SAMUEL M. ORR, 114 Federal Street.
J. C. MARK & CO., 188 Ohio street.
IN EAST BIRMINGHAM.
JOHN W. STEMLER, 1823 Carson street.
Wholesale Depot,
10 COURTLANDT ST., New York.
MANUFACTORIES:
HARTFORD, CONN., and
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.
CAUTION—We never supply or employ Peddlers.
mh1:m3 MWF

SKATES! SKATES!
I have one of the finest assortment of SKATES in this market, consisting of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys'
Rink, New York Club, and Wood Top Skates.
I have the HARNEY & BERRY RINK and CLUB SKATES, silver and nickel plated, and they are really a beautiful Skate, just the article for a nice Christmas or New Year's present. The Screw Skates will be sold at the very lowest prices. Call and examine Prices before purchasing and be convinced of the above assertion, at
JAMES BOWN'S,
fe17 136 WOOD STREET.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Fourth ave., between Wood and Smithfield sts.,
PITTSBURGH, February 17, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL OWNERS OF
Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c.,
(whether resident or non-resident) in the City of Pittsburgh, to PAY THEIR LICENSES at this office, ROOM 4.
All licenses not paid on or before the FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1871, will be placed in the hands of a Police Officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 50 cents; and all persons who refuse or neglect to take out licenses, will be subject to a penalty DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF THE LICENSES, to be recovered before the Mayor.
The OLD METAL PLATES of last year must be returned at the time licenses are taken out or 25 cents additional will be charged on each license.
RATES OF LICENSES:
Each one horse vehicle ..... $ 7 50
Each two horse vehicle 12 00
Each four horse vehicle 15 00
Each two horse hack 15 00
Omnibus and Timber Wheels drawn by two horses, each 18 00
ONE DOLLAR EXTRA will be charged for each additional horse used in any of the above vehicles.
A. J. COCHRAN,
City Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, February 24, 1871.
DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the name of KRAMER, BOHN & CO., at No. 179 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, was dissolved by mutual consent on February 1st, 1871, Mr. P. S. BOHN retiring. The business will be conducted by the remaining partners under the same and style of KRAMER, VOGLESON & CO., who will settle all accounts.
FLORENCE KRAMER.
P. S. BOHN.
WM. M. VOGLESON.

PITTSBURGH, February 24, 1871.
In retiring from the firm of KRAMER, BOHN & CO., I most cordially recommend my successors, Messrs. KRAMER & VOGLESON, to the patronage of my friends and those of the late firm.
fe24:n3 P. H. BOHN.

FLORENCE KRAMER ..... WM. M. VOGLESON
Kramer & Vogleson,
No. 179 Liberty Street,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONFECTIONERY,
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN FRUITS, PICKLES, SAUCES,
Ketchups, Canned Fruits, Vegetables, etc.
fe24:n81

A. H. English & Co.,
98 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Publishers of OSGOOD'S PROGRESSIVE SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS, including Osgood's Reader and Speller, Dean's Arithmetic, Burtt's Grammars, and Cowley's System of Penmanship.
All orders by mail promptly filled. de28:n52

ELABORATELY FINISHED and HIGHLY ORNAMENTED
Nickel Plated Parlor Grates & Fenders
OF ALL VARIETIES AND STYLES.
For fine houses, can be had at
BISSELL & CO.'S,
235 LIBERTY STREET.
A general assortment of Fine and Common Grates always on hand. fe18:n5

CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS,
COAL BOXES,
FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., &c.,
P. C. DUFFY'S,
jan26:n54 146 Grant street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1871. MARCH. 1871.
NEW SPRING GOODS
AT LOW PRICES AT
SEMPLE'S.
At 12½ Cents,
Double Width Dark Poplins,
BEST BARGAIN OF THE SEASON.

At 12½c., yard wide Chintzes, a great bargain.
At $1 for nine yards Cochoco Prints.
At 6¼c., Fast Colored Prints, a special bargain.
At 8½c., good 4-4 Unbleached Muslin.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, extra good for price.
At 25c., 6-4 Table Linen extra heavy.
At 8½c., Heavy Scotch Crash.
At 25c., All Wool Cassimeres.

New Striped Shawls.
New Silk Mixed Poplins.
Beautiful styles New Poplin Plaids.
New styles Spring Delaines.
Japanese Robes and Irish Poplins.
New Mourning Dress Goods.
Fine Black and White Dress Ginghams.
Cashmeres for Men and Boys' Wear.
AT BARGAIN PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

CARD.
We take pleasure in announcing to our personal friends and the public that we have formed a Co-partnership under the style of HOWARD EATON & CO. for the sale of the justly celebrated IMPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.
We shall be pleased to have those who are interested in such matters call at our rooms, 17 Fifth avenue, and examine what we believe to be the BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE ever invented.
We are permitted to refer to many well-known families and dress makers who are now using them in preference to all others, because more easily learned and less liable to get out of order, as being operated with less power and less noise, and running more rapidly, and also capable of the widest range and best quality of work.
These Machines are WARRANTED for three years, and are sold or leased on as favorable terms as any other first-class Machines.
HOWARD EATON,
WILLIS L. EATON.
NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.
Safe! Profitable! Permanent!
JAY COOKE & CO. offer for sale at Par and Accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Stocks Executed for Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au23-tf

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Ave. and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, March 2, 1871.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Wed'day.	Thursday.
Bonds—1881	114¾	115
5-20—1862	112	112¼
" 1864	111¾	111¾
" 1865	111¾	111¾
" 1865 new	110¾	110¾
" 1867	111	111¼
" 1868	111¾	111¾
10-40s	108¾	109
Currency 6's	121½	122
Gold	110¾	110¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	95¾	95¾
Do North	92¾	93
Erie	72¾	72¾
Reading	97¾	98
Lake Shore	97¾	98¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89	89¾
Illinois Central	111½	112
Chicago & N. W.	78¾	80
Do. Preferred	90¾	90¾
Pa. R. R. Common	55¾	56
Do. Preferred	75	75¾
Wabash	58¾	59¾
Do. Preferred	78	78¾
Ohio & Mississippi	42¾	44¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	44¾
West. Union Telegraph	84½	85
Adams Express	69¾	69
U. S. Express	48	47¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	110¾	5-20s Jan. & Jy. '65	110¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¾	5-20s Jan. & Jy. '67	111¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, new	114¾	5-20s Jan. & Jy. '68	111¾
U. S. 5-20s 1862	112	U. P. R. R.	84¾
U. S. 5-20s 1864	111¾	Cen. R. R.	95¾
U. S. 5-20s 1865	111¾	Cy. Pacific	113¾

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 2, 1871.

Gold dull and steady; sold at 110¾ from 10½ to 11. Loans were made at from 1 to 3 per cent. Clearings $33,000,000. Governments have been very steady all day with but little variation, and closing at about the opening prices. Stocks quite active, with some little advance in prices, particularly in North Western and New York Central, Indiana Central being the most active. Stocks on the last opening was 10¾ and sold up to 11, and closing at 10¾, Ohio off. Little market and very strong and firm. The Central and Union Pacific were active. Money easy at 6 to 6 per cent. State bonds dull. Loans—Issues strong and advanced ¼ to ¾ per cent, with old Carolinas firm.

Sterling Exchange 9¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons of 1881, 115; 5-20s of 1862, 112; do 1864, 112; do '65, 112; new do '65, 110¾; new do '67, 111; new do '68, 111¾; 10-40's, 108¾; currency 6s, 121¾.

STATES—Missouri 6s, 91¾; Tennessee, old, 64¾; do new, 64¾; Virginia new, 62; do old, 63; North Carolina 6s, old, 30; do new, 27; South Carolina 6s, 70; Louisiana 6s, 70.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph, 84¾; Quicksilver, 14; Mariposa, 6½; do preferred, 20¾; Adams Express, 69¾; American Express, 47¾; United States Express, 48; Pacific Mail, 43¾; New York Central, 95¾; Reading, 98; Michigan Central, 117¾; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 89¾; Michigan Southern, 93; do preferred, 97¾; Rock Island, 111¾; New Jersey Central, 103¾; St. Paul, 53¾; do preferred, 78¾; Illinois Central, 112; Cleveland & Toledo, 107¾; Fort Wayne, 95¾; Terre Haute, 29¾; do preferred, 56; Chicago & Alton, 112½; do preferred, 96; Ohio & Mississippi, 44¾; Chicago, Columbus & Cincinnati, 84; Baltimore & Ohio, 82; Lake Shore, 98¾; Illinois Central, 112.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, March 2, 1871.

APPLES—We car report a steady demand and regular sales at $4.00@5.00 per bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted 7½@9 cts per gallon for prime to choice.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts; Refined do 4¾; Pearl Ash, 9; Potash, 7½.

BUTTER—The receipts of prime continue very light, and the market is almost bare; we continue to quote at 32@32, the outside figure for choice. Inferior and common is in good supply and dull, as there is very little inquiry for any but No. 1.

BEANS—$1.50@2.00 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—4@6 cts and dull.

BRISTLES—37@38 cts per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—2½@3 cts.

CHEESE—The demand is better and the market is considerably stronger though as yet there is no quotable change in prices, which remain at 15@16, the outside figure for New York Goshen.

CORNMEAL—Small sales of prime yellow at $3.00@3.25 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Quiet and unchanged; 23-standard brands, 22½ in car load lots, usual advance in small lots.

CANDLES—Quoted at 12 cts for mould, and 10 for star.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3.00 @3.25, and Calcined Plaster at $4.25 per bbl.

COAL—Anthracite is firmer and busier; we now quote at $5.50@5.75 per ton.

CANNED FRUIT—Peaches scarce and firm; quarters, 95@95; mixed 90@1.15; pie, 85@90; Apples, 90@95, for quarters, and 85@90 cts for pie; berries, 1.60@1.75.

DRIED—The demand is more active, and the market is firmer though yet we are without quotable change, except that bulk of the sales at 2@—some dealers are asking 3¢ and even 2½. We can report a ton to go east at 2¾. Peaches, 5@6 cts; and apples, 4@5 cts.

FEATHERS—We are reported sales of No 1 live goose feathers, to take the trade, at 75; may be obtained in small lots.

FLOUR—The market is steady with a fair local trade, and the receipts are sufficient to make it quotations. We continue to quote at $6.75@7.00 for spring wheat extras; $7.25 for family; $7.50@7.75 for choice do; $8.00@8.50 for red winter wheat and $7.25@7.50 for white. Rye Flour, $.—@—.

GRAIN—There is little or nothing doing in wheat—but little offering and not much inquiry for it; $1.30@1.35 for red and $1.40@1.45 for white; we could readily sell at $1.50@1.55, and we do at $1.45 for white. Corn in car is scarce and in demand and prices are higher, we are reported sales on wharf at 70@72. There is not much inquiry for shelled. Oats scarce and firm but unchanged; dealers are paying 56@58 and furnishing sacks, and we are reported sales on track at 55@56, and small lots, in store, at 60@62. Rye is scarce and in demand; we could readily sell at $1.00@1.05, and we do. We estimate that round lots of prime bear it. Barley is quiet but firmer; we would buy at $1.00 for good to choice and unchanged at $1.10@1.15 for fair. The receipts of all kinds of grain have been light for some time past, which is attributed to the bad state of the roads in the country.

GROCERIES—Coffee very firm and in the east the finer grades are 1¼ higher. Refined sugars firm and we again reduce our quotations; raw sugars steady, particularly New Orleans, and in the case of New Orleans and molasses; syrups weak though ¼ good demand.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 23; Prime, 22; Good, 21; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@18.

SUGARS—Hard Dry—White Money, 7¾; Extra C Hards, 7¾; Yellow Drips, 6¾; Lovering, 6¾; all other grades, 6@6¾.

SUGAR—Choice New Orleans, 10¾ prime, 10¼ good, 9¾ fully fair, 9¼ Porto Rico, Sugar Honey, 9¾; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11@12¾.

MOLASSES—Sugar Sugars, 1c; A Coffee, 1¼; "B," 1¾; Extra C, 2¼; C, yellow, 2½.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 60; Good, $1 40; Fair, $1 20; Low grades, 90@1 00; Extra Fine, $1 70; Fancy, $1 45; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Imperial Fancy, $1 30; good, $1 25; fair, $1; Japan Fancy, $1 35; good, $1; fair, 90@95; Gunpowder Fancy, $1 35; good, 1—; fair, 90@95; Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90; fair, 75@80.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9@9½; prime, 8½; good, 8¼.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 23c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 55c. Cassia, 40c.

FRUITS—Fancy Currants, 11½@12 cents. Prunes, 12@13c. Valencia Raisins, 13c. Layer Raisins, $3.50@4.00.

DAIRY—In bull; sales from country wagons at 28@30 per ton, as to quality.

BACON—Sales of hams in small lots at 15@16; shoulders, 11@12; sides, 13@14; clear sides, 14@15; canvassed hams, 16@17; sugar cured, 15@16; breakfast bacon, 15@16; dried beef, 15@16.

LARD—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3.00 @3.25, and Calcined Plaster at $4.25 per bbl.

LARD—Refined is firmer and busier; we now quote at 9½@10 per oil.

OILS—Quoted at 42@50 cts per gallon for prime to choice.

ONIONS—Sales of Illinois reds at $3.50@3.75 per bbl, as to quality.

OATMEAL—Sales of prime at $5.50@5.75 per bbl; Pearl, $6.00@6.25.

PEANUTS—Quoted at 2½@3 cts.

PICKLES—Green salted, tall weights, 10@12; green salted, cows and steer, 7@8; green salted, light, 10@12; do calf, 16@18. Dry Hides—Sales of Cleveland at 2—— per cut.

PIG IRON—Sales in a jobbing way at $1 per brad; $1 10@1.25 for specials and $1.35@1.40 for anthracite, according to quality.

ONIONS—Scarce and in demand and may be quoted at $3.00@3.50 per bbl, as to quality.

OLD IRON—We have $1.40@1.50 No. 2, $1 Forge; Lukewarm and oil 70@75; straits, 60; bank, 55; Lukewarm and oil, 60; Whale shoulders, 55c; Sperm Oil, 2.10@2.15; Polished Sides, 42c; Clear do, 40c; Sugar Cured Hams, 16; Prime Kettle Rendered Lard, 11 in tes, and 14 in barrels and kegs. Mess Pork, $23. Country Dried Beef, 10@10½.

SEEDS—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3.00 @3.25, and Calcined Plaster at $4.25 per bbl.

OIL—Anthracite is firmer and busier; we now quote at $5.50@5.75 per ton.

CANNED FRUIT—Peaches scarce and firm; quarters, 95@95; mixed 90@1.15; pie, 85@90; Apples, 90@95, for quarters, and 85@90 cts for pie; berries, 1.60@1.75.

RAGS—The demand is more active, and the market is firmer though yet we are without quotable change, except that bulk of the sales at 2¾—some dealers are asking 3¢ and even 2¾. We can report a ton to go east at 2¾. Rejected and common and mixed at 1@1½ cts.

FEATHERS—We are reported sales of No 1 live goose feathers, to take the trade, at 75; may be obtained in small lots.

FLOUR—The market is steady with a fair local trade, and the receipts are sufficient to make it quotations. We continue to quote at $6.75@7.00 for spring wheat extras; $7.25 for family; $7.50@7.75 for choice do; $8.00@8.50 for red winter wheat and $7.25@7.50 for white. Rye Flour, $.—@—.

GRAIN—There is little or nothing doing in wheat—but little offering and not much inquiry for it; $1.30@1.35 for red and $1.40@1.45 for white; we could readily sell at $1.50@1.55, and we do at $1.45 for white. Corn in car is scarce and in demand and prices are higher, we are reported sales on wharf at 70@72. There is not much inquiry for shelled. Oats scarce and firm but unchanged; dealers are paying 56@58 and furnishing sacks, and we are reported sales on track at 55@56, and small lots, in store, at 60@62. Rye is scarce and in demand; we could readily sell at $1.00@1.05, and we do. We estimate that round lots of prime bear it. Barley is quiet but firmer; we would buy at $1.00 for good to choice and unchanged at $1.10@1.15 for fair. The receipts of all kinds of grain have been light for some time past, which is attributed to the bad state of the roads in the country.

GROCERIES—Coffee very firm and in the east the finer grades are 1¼ higher. Refined sugars firm and we again reduce our quotations; raw sugars steady, particularly New Orleans, and in the case of New Orleans and molasses; syrups weak though ¼ good demand.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 23; Prime, 22; Good, 21; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@18.

SUGARS—Hard Dry—White Money, 7¾; Extra C Hards, 7¾; Yellow Drips, 6¾; Lovering, 6¾; all other grades, 6@6¾.

SUGAR—Choice New Orleans, 10¾ prime, 10¼ good, 9¾ fully fair, 9¼ Porto Rico, Sugar Honey, 9¾; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11@12¾.

MOLASSES—Sugar Sugars, 1c; A Coffee, 1¼; "B," 1¾; Extra C, 2¼; C, yellow, 2½.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 60; Good, $1 40; Fair, $1 20; Low grades, 90@1 00; Extra Fine, $1 70; Fancy, $1 45; good, $1 25; fair, $1; Imperial Fancy, $1 30; good, $1 25; fair, $1; Japan Fancy, $1 35; good, $1; fair, 90@95; Gunpowder Fancy, $1 35; good, 1—; fair, 90@95; Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90; fair, 75@80.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9@9½; prime, 8½; good, 8¼.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 23c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 55c. Cassia, 40c.

FRUITS—Fancy Currants, 11½@12 cents. Prunes, 12@13c. Valencia Raisins, 13c. Layer Raisins, $3.50@4.00.

DAIRY—In bull; sales from country wagons at 28@30 per ton, as to quality.

BACON—Sales of hams in small lots at 15@16; shoulders, 11@12; sides, 13@14; clear sides, 14@15; canvassed hams, 16@17; sugar cured, 15@16; breakfast bacon, 15@16; dried beef, 15@16.

LARD—Refined is firmer and busier; we now quote at 9½@10 per oil.

OILS—Quoted at 42@50 cts per gallon for prime to choice.

ONIONS—Sales of Illinois reds at $3.50@3.75

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Sheriff's Advertising.

Complaint was made to the Law Association, on Wednesday, that a newspaper publishing the Sheriff's notes had charged $600.10 for advertising certain parcels of property and that the charge was extortionate in the extreme. As the GAZETTE publishes the Sheriff's notes alternately with the *Dispatch*, to put ourselves right we desire to state that the charge in question, which was made for advertising the O'Neill property, up the Monongahela river, did not emanate from this office. The GAZETTE published that same advertisement, making some three columns, three times in our Weekly and one time in the Daily, but, Reserving Size and charging $40 for it; and as our weekly notes, owing to its very large circulation, are one-half more than any other weekly journal here, except the *Post*, which are the same,) we cannot see how any paper could charge this enormous figure. We think it the duty of the defendant's attorney to see that the proprietors of the paper which did this advertising make an affidavit that they charged no more than their regular advertising rates; and if they have overcharged on this sale, they be made to refund.

The "Express" to East Liberty.

EXPRESS GAZETTE: I see by this morning's *Dispatch* they have you set down as sending but thirty papers daily to me at this place. This is an error, and not the figures I gave that journal. I receive forty daily from you. Mr. Hugo carries some twenty daily on the train to this place, besides you have a carrier who delivers on some of the territory I supply.—Yours, respectfully,

H. G. ANDERSON, Agent.

East Liberty, March 2, 1871.

[The carrier Mr. Anderson speaks of takes over nine hundred daily, and delivers around East Liberty about two hundred of them, making two hundred and sixty papers delivered there daily, instead of thirty, as the *Dispatch* is so generous as to credit us with.—ED.]

Spring Hop—Yesterday.

Baking heights and beautiful yesterday

How much are we doing for the French?

Several new banks are about to be organized.

Some of our police are to receive new uniforms.

The Germans are busy preparing for the Jubilee.

Pendleton Union before Mayor Brush yesterday morning.

Grand Avenue Park is to be beautified. It will stand it.

Telegraphs are working on the South Side for consolidation.

The English Opera Troupe carried four thousand dollars out of Titusville.

Driving coasts through the principal streets during fandango hours should be stopped.

As high as five dollars was paid for men to get up last night, so as to be first in line to secure seats for Nilsson.

The Street, Printing, and Water Committees met last night, but transacted nothing save routine business.

When has hopes of the project to connect Pittsburgh and Allegheny railway up the hill overlooking Liberty entirely died out?

In Town.—Robert L. Johnston, Esq., of Cambria county, and other distinguished lawyers from abroad, are in the city.

Miss Ida Vernon the leading lady at the Opera House, has resigned on account of ill health. She returns to New York.

Assistant Controller McGowan departed last night for Cincinnati, where he will remain for a few days. Everything we are well done up this week.

While the anthracite coal miners of the east are plunged in a sea of strife, turmoil and trouble, our miners dig away happily and contentedly.

Come Round.—In our counting room some weeks ago a gentleman left an old fashioned hand-kerchief, with a large red border, on which is a gold plate with letters engraved thereon.

An enthusiastic gentleman paid a person ten dollars to stay up all night in order to get a place in the line of seat purchasers to the Nilsson engagement, to be formed at Kleber's Music Store this morning.

A rural scene up the Monongahela Valley, giving the melancholy details of a suicide in that locality records the painful intelligence that "Jacob Schmidt, a highly respectable Pittsburgher, one of the Germans."

Survey of the Peace.—J. G. Kreppe made oath before Alderman McMasters charging Charles Richardson with surety of the peace. The prosecutor alleges that the accused indulged in threats amounting to the second fatality of complainant. A warrant was issued.

Salt and Battery.—An information was made before Alderman McMasters yesterday by Edward McCabe charging Bridget Shawvey with assault and battery. The prosecutor states that the defendant struck and beat him unmercifully. A warrant was issued.

Incorrigible.—Yesterday Mayor Brush committed John Coffey, a lad seventeen years of age to the House of Refuge for incorrigibility. The boy's father made the complaint. Coffey was arrested on Monday last charged with a robbery of a Wood street store, and had been released.

Police Uniforms.—Last evening the sub-committee of Councils, appointed at the meeting to procure a uniform for that portion of the force who failed to secure suits last year, held a meeting and authorized the Mayor to advertise for bids for the same and send to New York for samples of cloth.

Rumor.—Thomas S. Stewart made an information before Alderman McMasters against Chesley Charles Knapp, president, and a number of officers, members of the Fort Pitt Foundry Company, with the charge of selling off cannon at their proving ground, in the Sharpsburg. A warrant was issued.

Pointing Market House.—The Market Committee of Pittsburgh Councils held a meeting last night and awarded the contract for painting the exterior of the Diamond Market to Johns and Houghton.

Various positions for market houses were discussed, and finally the matter was left in the hands of the Committee to report.

Butterly Discomfited.—On Wednesday afternoon Chief Robert Hague arrested one John Butt, for being drunk and disorderly. Instead of respecting the majesty of the law, John assaulted Mr. Hague, jamming his hat for him, and resisting the due process of law to such an extent that it will take thirty days to restore him to his normal condition.

Unpaid Letters in Postoffice, March 1.

Gaskell Jos, Mansfield Valley, Pa. 3c.

Hazelhurst Queen, Overton, 2c.

Hughes Jeffrey, J. R. Baldwin, Md. 3c.

Hall Jas, Steubenville, Ohio, 2c.

Grand Concert.—That elegant residence No. 203 Penn street, is offered for sale in our advertising columns. Its location is one of the most desirable in the very best in the old city. Its construction is of the very best style and finish. To any family desiring a home in a select and fashionable locality, this is a rare opportunity. Inquire of W. J. Anderson & Co., No. 150 Water street.

Income Tax.—It will doubtless be pleasant reading matter for many of our prosperous neighbors for us to state that yesterday U. S. Assessor Brett received official notice from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the income tax for 1870. The tax, two and a half per cent., will only be imposed on those having an income of over two thousand dollars, that amount being exempt as for the new year.

We have received from the publisher No. 15 of *Howe's Musical Monthly*. It contains a fine selection of instrumental music and songs. The original Double Quick Dip Witzes, Up a Lofty Gulch and a song by Schumann are probably the choice attractions out of a list of more than a score of pieces published in this number. The Musical Monthly" for thirty-five cents, and is one of the ordinary music paper of the usual size too.

Court of Quarter Sessions.—Yesterday morning the United States Court, which has been in session for several weeks past, adjourned sine die, and the jurors were discharged. A number of cases, however, remain undisposed of, were continued until the May term, on the motion of District Attorney Swoope. Among the number were the cases of Tom Sprattley, the murderer, and Postmaster Bell, of which we have already had long extensive dealers in connection therewith, and who are now confined in jail.

Prosecution.—On Wednesday evening a prosecution of the license for the sale of liquor at the house of Mrs. Mary Ann Mitchell, on the corner of Second and Grant streets, was commenced before Alderman Gross. Mr. Hostetter's bar fixtures, consisting of a handsome counter, mirrors, and a number of engraved and costly sword, presented to the present young officer as a mark of esteem by the members of the Duquesne Grays, in 1869, was a prominent one, and was very tastefully displayed. The sword is on exhibition in Mr. Hostetter's jewelry store window on Fifth avenue.

One genial, good looking, ever smiling friend, R. F. Loomis, Esq., stated in the course of conversation the other day that newspaper men were "blessed fellows," as they "lived fast and died young." Now the truth of the premises we don't pretend to have proved that Brother Loomis was correct in, but we do think the Press was over-severe in its criticism of the Fourth ward fire. We intended this for the editorial column, but the "Devil" over Wise was "strike" if it is put there.

Before Alderman Steele.

James Allen appeared before Alderman Steele yesterday, and made an information charging James Cleveland with larceny by bailee of three and a half yards of brussel cloth valued at $20.50, in the possession of Mr. Allen.

John McGraw made oath before the same magistrate, charging Samuel McAfee and another person, whose name is unknown, the passenger agents that the defendants took from the City Hall a trunk in which he had driven to the City Hall. A warrant was issued.

Policy Shop Keeping.—The Market Committee of Pittsburgh Councils held a meeting last night and awarded the contract for painting the exterior of the Diamond Market to Johns and Houghton.

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OUR CITY.

How we are Pictured to the Boston Pictorial "Every Saturday," by Clever Artists.

Mr. Addison D. Walker, agent for this city, has our thanks for an advance copy of the illustrated *Every Saturday*, a weekly journal that is rapidly making inroads into the affections and regards of our reading community. The current number of this sterling family journal is of especial interest to our people, inasmuch as it presents clever pen and pencil sketches of Pittsburgh and our manufactures. The principal of the sketches, from the pencil of the celebrated artist, Mr. Harry Fenn, is a general view of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities from the summit of Coal Hill. It is a faithful picture, a shade too dark, however, about the locality of the Point. Any person could readily recognize our smoke enveloped and soot-stained town in the illustration. A view of Birmingham is likewise good, but Mayor Indiscretion, the blindness of our smoke making are exceedingly clever, while the somewhat fancy sketch of "A family on travel and description. From the sketch in this week's *Every Saturday* we quote the following brief extracts by which the reader can form some of the impressions formed on strangers coming on tours of observation into Pittsburgh:

It would be conveying an unfair impression of a bright Pittsburgh day to dwell only upon its melancholy failure in the dark court of a tall hotel. After we had taken our breakfast our interviewer returned, and led us across the Monongahela by an iron bridge, and up the hill beyond. Here we halted to take breath, upon the brink of a precipice that overhung the smoking chimneys of countless factories and foundries, we beheld one of the most picturesque views on this continent. The winding and windings of three broad rivers beneath us, the crowded dusky hills, thrust back from the water and shining on every side by the densely packed houses and forges of three cities, form a scene unrivalled in the world elsewhere. Before these hills had opened up their boundless wealth, and all the ordinary hues of nature had been smoked back with the sunsets into one distant mountains, and before the silent lapses of these beautiful rivers had been replaced and "black-wrapped out" by the devices of commerce, the hardy immigrant, unimaginative though he may have been, must have found this a veritable happy valley. But to perfect "spark arrester" in use, and has proved so worthy that nearly every engine on the road is provided with it.

The locomotive aside from the strength and superior character of the material of which it is constructed, has been rendered further attractive, by bronze and brass ornamentations on the bell, cylinder, steam chest, and wherever ornament could be placed. Though, put at the head of a train for the first time yesterday it performed its work without the slightest flaw, exceeding even the most sanguine expectations. The work throughout was done at the Company's shop in Allegheny, at a cost of about $11,500.

The cars next attracted attention. They were all painted exactly, alike, dark umber background, paneled, and bordered with gold, the name "Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago" appearing in gold letters at the top of each. Being somewhat heavier than ordinary cars each was supplied with an additional wheel on each side of the trucks making twelve wheels to a car instead of eight. The interior was fitted up in gorgeous style. The passenger coaches had fine cocoa matting running down the aisle. The seats were covered with soft red velvet, the backs being beveled in such a shape as to fit exactly the form of the passenger. The sides of the car are paneled with fine French walnut, and the ceilings finished in lavender. The space between the seats is unusually wide, allowing full accommodation to the passenger. The windows are almost double the width of the ordinary ones, and built lower down. In front, so arranged as to bring the reflection of every countenance into it, is a large glass mirror, which adds considerably to the appearance of the car. They have also a patent water cooler, so that no passenger will need be taken apart and thoroughly cleansed in a Turkish bath. An advantage which passengers will hereafter appreciate. The flow of each car is double, with a three-inch space intervening between each layer, which is filled up with turned chips, the noise of the wheels being thus deadened when the windows are down. Last, but not least, a magnificent lamp with silver mountings at either end of each car, completes the furnishment. The interior displays not only the most liberal outlay, but the most exquisite skill on the part of the car builders.

The smoking coaches differ from the passenger only in ornament, being somewhat less gorgeous. The seats are covered with leather and the sides of the cars made of solid ash, oiled and varnished. The baggage car is fitted up in proportionate style.

The framework of each car, before the finishing was put on, was oiled, but it is calculated that they will last at least forty years. They glide over the road, even when at the highest speed, with the least motion imaginable, and a passenger sits as comfortable in them as though in a drawing-room. The workmanship was under the supervision of Mr. John Marquis, master of the car department, whose skill and competency could not have been evidenced more satisfactorily than by the appearance of the work. The expressions of praise were hearty and sincere from all who examined it. Each passenger coach cost about $5,000, and smoking car $4,500. They can build one each month, and have now under way eight more which will be ready in April. They are considered stronger than any cars ever built here.

Having examined the train thoroughly, the next interesting feature of the trip was something which was the surprise of all—the Westinghouse Air Brake. We were to experience it ourself was on the train, and the brake was put to the severest test. Our readers are already pretty familiar with this wonderful invention and need no extended description of it here. Simple in construction and evidently made for practical work, it was the wonder not of railroad men alone, but of all who saw it in its operations. A example of its superiority was given in the first. The signal for starting and windings of three broad rivers beneath us, the crowded dusky hills, thrust back from the water and shining on every side by the densely packed houses and forges of three cities, form a scene unrivalled in the world elsewhere. Before these hills had opened up their boundless wealth, and all the ordinary hues of nature had been smoked back with the sunsets into one distant mountains, and before the silent lapses of these beautiful rivers had been replaced and "black-wrapped out" by the devices of commerce, the hardy immigrant, unimaginative though he may have been, must have found this a veritable happy valley. But to perfect "spark arrester" in use, and has proved so worthy that nearly every engine on the road is provided with it.

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The train was then backed up without further interruption except at two or three intervals, when it was stopped to allow the passengers to get out and examine the machinery. Many of the passengers that the train could be stopped in the shortest time and cannot help admiring the frank confession that they had digested their

proverbial "row of dirt." And it will be certainly safer to let the city itself speak officially on this disagreeable subject. We have the authority and words of its Board of Trade—*Pittsburgh, the second city in the Union, and one-fifth*, of all the coal used in the factories and foundries is consumed in this district. The immense volumes of smoke, being the finer and lighter particles of carbon contained in the coal, which, after the fire, escapes unconsumed with the gases. The subtle and impalpable character of these thousands tons of coal in the air at one and the same time may be imagined. At least I shall say nothing disagreeable to Pittsburghers, and Pittsburghers while to praise in this hospitable city that I am anxious to get the unpleasant burden of my observations off my mind, and that I have finally succeeded in getting it off my hands and face and clothes.

The doctors hold that this smoke, from the carbon, sulphur, and other constituents in it is highly favorable to lung and cutaneous disease, and that it also the sure death of malaria, and consequently of Chills and fever disease. It is an unquestionable fact that Pittsburgh is one of the healthiest cities on this continent. It does the New Englander's heart good to see the plump forms and jolly faces which meet him everywhere on the dusky streets. Neither it seems from their health or general prosperity, or the patience in which their smoke touches them to possess their souls. The latter is evidenced by the fact that Pittsburghers are, from high to low, without exception, the best natured people I ever met with. The word scowl has no such in their vocabulary. Those who should bring it with them on visiting our city eager as the New England might help us perhaps to the puzzling distinction between general depression and general respectability.

A PLEASANT TRIAL TRIP.

The Child of Our Mechanics—A New Train of Cars—A Handsome Locomotive—Test of the Westinghouse Brake—Enjoyable Excursion.

It is an interesting and important fact which has not yet become very generally known, that for two or three years past our railroad shops have been pretty extensively engaged in the construction of locomotives and cars. The results of their efforts have been so highly successful that it is now no longer necessary to send East for a first-class coach or carriage, for the work turned out from our shops will compare, in point of style, finish and durability, with the best to be had anywhere. Eastern manufacturers may be loth, and are so, to admit this excellence, but the fact that our roads are supplied with the cars and engines in large measure, and that none are better equipped, attests the truth of that which rivals may not readily concede.

A party of gentlemen who had the pleasure of participating in a short railway excursion over the Fort Wayne Railroad yesterday, were convinced of this truth by having the opportunity to become familiar with the skillful handiwork of our mechanics. The company was composed of railroad officials, a number of prominent citizens and a full representation of the press, who assembled at the Union Depot about two o'clock, in response to the invitation of Superintendent J. D. Layng, of the Fort Wayne Road. Here they found in waiting a train of three passenger coaches, two smoking cars and baggage, all bright and fresh from the shops in Allegheny. The train was hauled out of the depot by a switching engine," and in the yard of the Fort Wayne Road was attached to a new locomotive, cars and locomotive being on their trial trip.

The locomotive was one of the "first class" in power and size, being capable of drawing thirteen passenger coaches or eighteen freight cars. Even to unpractised eyes, standing there, bright and polished as a mirror, and so full of strength in appearance a model of beauty and symmetrical proportions. Everything in its construction evinced care and skill and adaptability for the work required. One peculiar feature was a patent smoke-stack, so arranged by a combination inventor as to prevent the issuing of sparks. This is an invention of Mr. S. M. Cummings, the efficient Master Mechanic of the division, who expressed his willingness to test its practicability, if necessary, by running along a track hedged in with powder. It is claimed to be the only perfect "spark arrester" in use, and has proved so worthy that nearly every engine on the road is provided with it.

The locomotive aside from the strength and superior character of the material of which it is constructed, has been rendered further attractive, by bronze and brass ornamentations on the bell, cylinder, steam chest, and wherever ornament could be placed. Though, put at the head of a train for the first time yesterday it performed its work without the slightest flaw, exceeding even the most sanguine expectations. The work throughout was done at the Company's shop in Allegheny, at a cost of about $11,500.

The cars next attracted attention. They were all painted exactly, alike, dark umber background, paneled, and bordered with gold, the name "Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago" appearing in gold letters at the top of each. Being somewhat heavier than ordinary cars each was supplied with an additional wheel on each side of the trucks making twelve wheels to a car instead of eight. The interior was fitted up in gorgeous style. The passenger coaches had fine cocoa matting running down the aisle. The seats were covered with soft red velvet, the backs being beveled in such a shape as to fit exactly the form of the passenger. The sides of the car are paneled with fine French walnut, and the ceilings finished in lavender. The space between the seats is unusually wide, allowing full accommodation to the passenger. The windows are almost double the width of the ordinary ones, and built lower down. In front, so arranged as to bring the reflection of every countenance into it, is a large glass mirror, which adds considerably to the appearance of the car. They have also a patent water cooler, so that no passenger will need be taken apart and thoroughly cleansed in a Turkish bath. An advantage which passengers will hereafter appreciate. The flow of each car is double, with a three-inch space intervening between each layer, which is filled up with turned chips, the noise of the wheels being thus deadened when the windows are down. Last, but not least, a magnificent lamp with silver mountings at either end of each car, completes the furnishment. The interior displays not only the most liberal outlay, but the most exquisite skill on the part of the car builders.

The smoking coaches differ from the passenger only in ornament, being somewhat less gorgeous. The seats are covered with leather and the sides of the cars made of solid ash, oiled and varnished. The baggage car is fitted up in proportionate style.

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HETEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, March 2, 1871.	A. M.	P. M.	M. M.
Height of Barometer	30.10	29.92	29.83
Change since last report	+03	+18	+30
Temperature	43°	49°	31°
Change in last 24 hours	2°	10°	19°
Direction of wind	S.	S.	S.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	2	29	4
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	0.02	2.00	0.08
Force of wind reduced to numbers—approximate	A	D	B
Character of weather	N	N	N
State of fall since last report—inches and hths			
State of weather	2	2	2

Hourly observations of barometric reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last report are given; clouds being marked here as follows: Cirrus, C; Cumulus, C M; Stratus, S; Nimbus, N; Cirro-Cumulus, C C; Cirro-Stratus, C S; Cumulo-Stratus, C M S.

Character of the winds, to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, thus: A, calm; B, light breeze; C, gentle; D, fresh; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most disastrous.

State of the weather is expressed by figures from 1 to 0: 1, being clear; 2, cloudy; 3, fair; 4, lowering; 5, hazy; 6, rain; 7, snow; 8, cloudy.

The barometer is corrected for temperature, elevation and instrumental error.

HENRY D. SCHENCK, Observer.

Highly Cool & Co

Those successors to the venerable old Quoneswarre house of Henry Highy at their warehouse No. 139 Liberty street have gathered from foreign and domestic Potteries a splendid stock of *China & Queensware*. They have also an equally attractive stock of *Glassware, plated ware, &c.* The firm has thoroughly revised prices for the spring trade and will be able to please the purse of all who favor them with their orders. Remember the number, 139 Liberty street, Highy & Cool & Co.

Fire.—Between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the frame building on Penn street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, owned by Mrs. Mary Ann Mitchell, and occupied by Mrs. Mitchell as a dwelling and saloon. The fire originated in the saloon, and was extinguished before much damage was done. Loss about $100, fully insured